## Amusemente Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-" King Lear." BIJOU OPERA H( USE-2 and 8+" Heart and Hand." Bc. "H's THEATRE-2 and 8-" Monte Cristo." CASINO—2 and 8—" The Queen's Lee Handkerchief."

COMMOPOLITAN—2 and 8—" Old Shipmates."

Dall's Theates—2 and 8:15—" Seven-Twenty-Eight." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—" Streets of New-York." BAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-"Siberia." HENDERSON'S "TANDARD THEATRE-2 and 8-" Micacla."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:30-" Young Mrs.

NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-Thatcher, Primrose and CAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-San Francisco

THALIA PHEATRE-2-" Coriolan "-8-" Countess Du-THEATRE COMIQUE-S-" McSorley's Inflation."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8-" A Parisian Ro

WALLACK'S THEATRE-1:30 and 7:45-"The Silver King

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## Busmess Nonces.

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New York.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Agrarian outrages have been committed by Anarchists in Andalusia. === Mr. Gladstone has arrived in London. == "Frank" Byrne is making strenuous efforts to prove an alibi. === A warrant, it is said, for the arrest of the man known as " Number 1 " has been issued. === Two more arrests in the Irish conspiracy case have been made, \_\_\_\_ Sir Arthur Otway was elected Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons yester-

Congress.-In the Senate yesterday the Conferonce report on the Tariff measure was received and Office hill were agreed to and the bill was passed; the Legislative Appropriation bill was passed,

DOMESTIC. -Governor Cleveland vetoed the Five Cent Fare bill yesterday. — Mrs. Judah, the actress, died in San Francisco, at the age of seventyfour years. === Bonds were stolen by a sneak thief'from a safe deposit company in Philadelphia. Governor Stephens, of Georgia, is serious y ill. = Ex-Congressman Dudley M. DuBose, of Georgia, died. === Cotonel McClure was arrested in Harrisburg for libel. === R. C. Willard was fatally injured at Bath, N. Y., by a train running into a stage in which he was riding. - General Peter J. Sullivan died at Cincinnati.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The result of an investigation of school buildings, by the Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Children, was sent vester-, day to Inspector Esterbrook. == The Rev. Dr. Dix delivered the fourth of his Lenten lectures on Woman, == Many complaints in regard to "sludge acid" in the bay were made. \_\_\_\_ Assignments were made by Humphrey & Co., leather merchants, and Wiley, Wickes & Wing, dealers in fruits; the liabilities in one case are \$600,000, in the other \$400,000. \_\_\_ The cross-examination of Henry M. Dale was continued, = Edwin A. Condit, who has swindled a number of brokers, was arrested. === The President's nominations were much discussed. - The Staten Island mystery was not unravelled. Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.02 cents Stocks were dull for the greater part of the day and were drooping; a late activity left prices steady at figures generally little below those of last

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indieate clear or fair and cooler weather. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 60°; lowest, 37°; aver-

Another of the retiring Congressmen was provided for yesterday. Mr. Russell Errett, the present Representative from the Pittsburg district, who failed of re-election, was nomipated for Pension Agent in that city. He is one of Senator Cameron's right-hand men. The number of Congressmen nominated to office so far is five-Messrs. Williams, of Wisconsin, Jorgensen and Paul, of Virginia, Darrail, of Louisiana, and Errett.

For some time it has been very evident to residents of the city that the stench factories either at Hunter's Point or on the New-Jersey shore were at work again. The fact was particularly appreciable when the wind was in the south, and this threw suspicion on the refineries at Bayonne. The appearance of the lower bay yesterday morning confirms the impression that the suspicion is correct. There was sludge acid spread over a wide surface of water. This would be pretty good proof against anything but an oil refinery. All the factories at Bayonne with one voice cry out that they are not guilty. Last year Governor Cornell tried to belp us to get rid of these nuisances. The Attorney-General would do a popular thing now if he would undertake to see what he can do.

The President's plan of Civil Service promotion downward, as exemplified in the case of the Naval Officer of this port, Mr. Silas W. Burt, has not worked well so tar. Mr. Burt does not find enough in a place worth \$3,000 a year to reconcile him for removal from a position which brought him \$8,000. So he has declined the appointment of Chief Exam- "by your high war tariff." iner under the Civil Service Commission. Mr.

named in the stead of Mr. Burt, has been in the service of the Government for a score of years. He is at present superintendent in one of the bureaus of the Treasury Department. His appointment is in harmony with the principles of the new Civil Service law and is to be som.nended on those grounds if on no other.

Dr. Dix's Lenten lectures have provoked some lively protests from friends of a higher education for women. One of them urges to-day with force that the Doctor cannot be an impartial member of the Columbia College Committee, which is expected to consider with judicial fairness the arguments urged by the petitioners for the admission of women in some way to some of the educational facilities Columbia affords. It would be a mistake to regard this as in any way an authoritative expression of the attitude taken by the Episcopal Church toward this movement. As our correspondent shows, Dr. Porter, Dr. Brooks and others are as positively fer, as Dr. Dix is against it, and in England it had the support of so great a church dignitary as the Archbishop of Canterbury himself. The interest in Dr. Dix's series grows, as he advances; and the discourse reported to-day thoroughly deserves it.

The full report of the condition of the parochial and industrial schools of the city reflects credit upon the industrious officers and inspectors of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It shows plainly the dangers which surround so many of the children in the city for five or six hours daily during most of the year. Few of the school-houses are without serious defects. In many, doors open inward and are kept locked, while the key lies on the teacher's desk. Staircases are not numerous enough, and what there are are too narrow and dark. Fire-escapes have not been provided for many buildings, and as the report suggests, where they are in place they would be of little use. In case of fire most children would not know how to use them. Even an adult needs a good deal of athletic skill to descend them in safety. There is, we are happy to say, some chance that the managers of these schools will heed the suggestions which the Society offers. The Penal Code makes it a misdemeanor to place minors in situations where their lives are endangered.

At least the discussions on postal matters in Congress at this session have not been barren of good results. The differences between the clauses of the Post Office Appropriation bil have been finally settled, and the measure now only needs the signature of the President to become a law. The most popular change that will be effected by this legislation, and the most important one, perhaps, is the reduction of the rates on letters from three cents to two cents. This goes into effect the first of next October. There are other reforms which it would also have been well to try for. There has been a public demand for some time, not only for cheap postage, but for cheap money orders in denominatioes ranging from fifty cents upward. They could be issued in the shape of postal cards, and would be of immense value to the poorer classes, who cannot afford to pay ten cents for the ordinary money orders. However, half a loaf is better than none, and the two-cent rate will be gratefully received. The members who have pushed this measure have shown that they are anxious to promote public welfare in some directions at least.

THE TARIFF BILL.

It is very close shaving; but the faith of those who have clung to the hope that this Congress might yet give us a readjustment and reduction of the tariff in accordance with Protectionist principles, and an abolition of all war taxes save those on whiskey and tobacco, seems, at the last moment, likely to be vindicated. Unless the factious opposition was adopted. == In the House the Senate of Free Trade Democrats should prevent, we shall get both to-day.

It is impossible to speak positively of the bill reported\_from the Conference Committee on the scrappy details furnished by telegraph. But the committee seems to have made its changes largely in the direction of conformity to the Tariff Commission's bill, and to that extent we have little doubt of their wisdom. It is reasonably safe to believe that in this bill, if it should become a law, we shall have a lower, better adjusted and more harmonious tariff, than we have had for years-yet one rigidly maintaining the American system under which our manufactures have attained their marvellous development.

With a reformed tariff, the abolition of war taxes and the Civil Service Reform bill, this Congress will at last have served the people better than even its friends hoped; and we shall be ready to go to the country next fall on its record.

HUDDERSFIELD'S LOGIC.

Mr. Charles Reade in one of his novels gives a pictorial illustration of provincial narrowness in England. The county is traced on a large scale limited only by the breadth of the page; the United Kingdom is outlined in reduced proportions within the county; and the globe is an insignificant ball scarcely larger than a pea squeezed into an obscure corner. These were the relative proportions which the world, the kingdom and the county had acquired in the mind of a typical English squire. The manufacturers of Huddersfield, whose talk Mr. Porter reproduced for our readers in his admirable letters published in Thursday's issue, have a similar conception of industrial progress. Huddersfield occupies so large a share of their thoughts that they cannot find space for much else. England is tucked away somewhere inside Huddersfield, and the terrestrial ball is left spinning in minute insignificance just outside Huddersfield. They complain that for twenty years Huddersfield has been struggling against adverse tauffs. English diplom tists cannot negotiate free-trade tariffs for Huddersfield's benefit. English economists cannot induce a foolish and wicked world to do its duty by Huddersfield. As soon as Huddersfield invents something new in tweeds, "cheap and attractive," and a foreign market is opened for it, up goes the duty and Huddersfield is cheated out of the fruits of its industry. Bismarck's tariff has shut out all except the finest class of Huddersfield's woollens, and Germany has actually begun, to produce the low, heavy grades for itself, and is even manufacturing its own sealskins. The French mode of classification is also very vexatious so far as Huddersfield is concerned, and Italian manufactures are steadily increasing under one of those "absurd" high tariffs. Spain. Austria and Russia are indifferent to Huddersfield's welfare; and as for the British colonies, Canada, Victoria and the Cauc, they are " worse than foreign countries." Altogether it seems a dark night for Huddersfield, and the Legislature? The Aldermen have no power only gleam of light in the horizon is the prosneet of Democratic success in American elections. "That," says one of Huddersfield's

Edward O. Graves, who has been promptly that it can be readily followed even by those who regard economics as a science of complex abstractions. Free trade is a system which happens to suit Huddersfield individually. If it could be rendered a principle of universal application, Huddersfield would revel in prosperity, making woolleas not only for England and Ireland, but also for fifty million customers in the United States and for the rest of mankind. Hoddersfield naturally infers that a policy which undoubtedly would be best for itself must also be best for all nations. It wants to have the tariffs broken down. It cannot understand why the nations of the earth are unwilling to find out what they can make most cheaply, or what they can do most profitably, and then make and do just that. For making cloth Huddersfield has the advantages of perfeeted skill, enlarged experience, cheap capital and cheap labor. Huddersfield is willing to make cloth for customers all over the world and receive in return the cheapest products of every nation. It could do this now, if "the sinister principle of protection" were not in the way. Under a comprehensive system of free trade it is confident that the nations would be admitted into a universal brothernood, whose chief concern would be the greatest good of the greatest number. As a matter of course, it would expect to make nearly all the cloth for that federated commonwealth of unselfish humapity; and it would be willing to do that! And what a spectacle it would be for gods and men! An era of universal peace, nations trafficking their cheapest products, and mankind arrayed with one consent in Huddersfield

The fallacy in Huddersfield's logic is the assumption that what suits it individually will of necessity be best for governments and nations under all combinations of economic conditions. Huddersfield and England as well have undoubtedly prospered under free trade, and if they were not encompassed by a community of high-tariff nations they would probably thrive as they have never thrived in the past, But the conditions affecting Huddersfield are not universal, and it does not follow that because Eugland would be benefited by universal present. free trade other nations must recognize an obligation to incur industrial martyrdom for the sake of an abstract principle. Nations, like men of business, are guided by practical experience rather than by vague and amiable theories. If Bismarck finds that protection gives It would be greater than that ever poselasticity to the revenue, develops industries, gives employment to a surplus population, House and the Senate in regard to certain checks emigration, and in a general way promotes the welfare of the Fatherland, he will not abolish the tariff for the sake of the idealst's millennium and the Huddersfield cloth trade. It Canada, as Lord Lorne admitted when he was in Washington, has been directly benefited by protection, she will not return to free trade to promote the ends of universal brotherhood and the profits of Huddersfield. N .r will the United States, which a transatlantic traveiler has described as " forty Englan is rolled into one," renounce its economic policy for the sake of giittering generalities and Haddersfield. It has done what it could to promote the greatest good of the greatest number of its own people, and it leaves idealists to work out their own dreams.

> GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S VETO. Governor Cleveland vetoes the Five Cent Fare bill. The message containing his reasons for so believe will be prenounced sound by most of those who have been strenuous in their demands for a reduction of tares on the elevated roads. His objections to the measure are of a serious nature. He argues that to suffer it to become a law would mean the impairment of

> THE TERBUNE of yesterday alluded to the was eminently desirable that the Legislature should be given further opportunity to look into it. The opportunity is now offered, and if mend itself to the judgment of the members, revive the bill. Mr. Roosevelt, of this city, one of the most influential members of the House, ability, doubtless voiced the sentiment of many like himself who supported the bill, when after the veto was read yesterday he confessed with characteristic manliness that he had voted for it in answer to a popular clamor and against his best judgment, and that he now thought that it should not become a law.

> Popular clamor passed the bill. And the railroads perhaps have to thank themselves for being responsible for much of its volume. The widespread impression that they took a large practical interest in politics last fall engendered much of it. Every man that believed they ought to be "punished" for mixing railroading and campaigning-and there were many of these -backed the bill and fiercely demanded its passage. And acting with this angry element were certain vindictive newspapers which, with voluble vituperation of the railroads, joined in the same demand. But Governor Cleveland did not have respect to popular clamor. He had respect to the mandates of the law.

PROPOSED CHARTER LEGISLATION. How to secure efficient local government for this city is a difficult problem. Those persons who have given it the most study, and who have no personal or political ends to serve, do not always agree as to the legislation needed. Upon one question, however, there is among disposed to settle his differences with John Dunn them no difference of opinion; and that is in and take him back again as his chief adviser. them no difference of opinion; and that is in regard to giving the Aldermen a share in the appointing power. When that point is reached, the self-seeking politicians and the disinterested reformers always part company. The politicians concede the need of reform, but they pretend to bolieve that it can be brought about by permitting the Aldermen to retain their power of veto over the Mayor's appointments. There can be no satisfactory reform under such circumstances.

If the Aldermes were abolished altogether it would be a gain to the city. Their legislative functions are chiefly used now in behalf of corporations and individuals seeking free use of the streets. In one year recently the Aldermen passed 1,130 resolutions altogether, of which 560 granted privileges in the streets and on the sidewalks for show-cases meat-racks, etc. If their power over the patronage were taken their power over the patronage were taken away, and their pay reduced, bad men would no longer be so anxious to get elected Aldermen. Can any one tell why an Alderman, who devotes two or three hours a week to the legitimate duties of his office, should receive a salary over the taxes or city expenditures; no authority to open new streets; no comwocken manufacturers, "will again give us buck at least a good part of the fifty millions of control over any other city officer. Can any person then tell what daties they now perform which could not better be performed by the high war tariff."

Huddersfield's logic in this matter is so simple times the property; and no right of the work. Somewhat confused, hingsen they began to chaff him about that committies to work. Somewhat confused on a little business." Then Miss Freinghuysen, seeing the function which could not better be performed by the Mayor and the heads of the city departments? Huddersfield's logic in this matter is so simple times they began to chaff him about that committies to work. Somewhat confused on a little business." Then Miss Freinghuysen, seeing the function of the city departments? The miss freinghuysen, seeing the function of the could not better be performed by the Mayor and the heads of the city departments? I didn't know you wanted to see papa. Fill ask him down immediately." At this the gallant Congressman was "all broke up," and he mand over the city property; and no right of

all persons not politicians that the Aldermen should not be allowed to retain any control over the Mayor's appointments. The next Mayor should have free use of the appointing power, but there should be proper restrictions over his right of removal.

There appears to be a good deal of misunderstanding in regard to the number of heads which a department should have. Singleheaded departments would not be a panacea for all evils, as some well-intentioned persons seem to think. It is questionable whether such a change would not be very detrimental in some cases. A Board holds public meetings, or should be compelled to do so, and publicity is obtained for its proceedings, while a single Commissioner acts in secret. Few persons will assert that the Department of Public Works, with one head, is as well managed as the Fire Department, or that of Taxes, or Charities and Correction, each one of which is in charge of three Commissioners. Boards that can be evenly divided, like that of the Park Department, or the Police Board, are often detrimental to the public interests. Deadlocks or bargains generally follow such divi-

There should be one head to a department as a rule, where it has only administrative duties to perform. But where a department is intrusted with legislative or judicial functions it is questionable whether it should be in charge of less than three Commissioners. Take the Tax Department for instance. It has almost abscinte control over the manner of levying taxes. It can relieve any one of the payment of personal taxes and can increase or reduce the amount to be paid by any person on real estate. Its action in these respects affects every taxpayer in the city. The Commissioners are beset by all kinds of personal and political influences. It would be impossible for one man to hear and properly determine in the time allowed by law all the appeals for relief that come before the members of that Board. Such duties should not be delegated to subordinates, and no one man should be intrusted with the great power of the Department in levying taxes. There should not be less than three Tax Commissioners, as at

The Board of Health has the sole authority to pass sanitary ordinances; and to it is confided great discretionary power over the lives and the property of citizens. We question the advisability of investing one man with such power. sessed by any Mayor of the city. The Park and Fire Departments have only executive duties to perform, and their administration might be improved under single heads, should the appointees happen to be the right kind of men. The Dock Department now has the uncontrolled legal right to expend \$3,000,000 a year on the water front. No such power should ever be vested in one man, nor in any three men for that matter. If the Commissioners of Charities and Correction visited all the institutions under their control each day, as they ought to do, there would be plenty of work for three men and much more than any one man could possibly do.

The Election Bureau should be taken from the Police Department and put in the control of a non-partisan commission. The Police Board might then be reduced to a single head, providing the Superintendent was given the executive duties that properly belong to his office and was not made subject to arbitrary removal. In that event some other method of trying delindoing is straightforward and forcible, and we quent policemen would have to be provided. We are not certain but that such a change ought to be made anyway. As it is at present, a policeman, appointed for political reasons, is tried for any offence he may commit by the same power that gave him his place, and of course the same influence comes to his rescae that secured the obligation of a contract, involving a breach him his appointment. That is one of the princiof faith and a betraval of confidence by the pal reasons of the disorganized condition of the pulice force.

There should be no change, of course, in the fact that the bill had been passed practically Finance Department, and the Law Department without being considered, and suggested that it | would necessarily remain under one head. It is an open question whether triple-headed commisthe minority party, thus leaving no divided reafter being improved the veto does not com- sponsibility, would not be better in most instances than single-headed commissions. It is they can of course override it. But we do not | not in changing the number of Commissioners apprehend that any attempt will be made to so much as in the kind of men appointed from which we are to expect improvement. But better men are not likely to be obtained under the whose probity is as generally recognized as his present system of appointment. Hence a bill like that introduced by Senator Browning is a mere sham in its pretence of returning the city government.

Above all the city needs the practical application of a Civil Service law, such as that passed for the Federal offices. Without this refer to. which will take the offices out of politics, there can be no well-sustained improvement in the administration of the city's affairs.

The Governor of Missouri is moved by the recent revolt in the State Penitentiary to suggest that the burning of a penitentiary with the intention of inciting an insurrection therein shall be made a capital rime. After Governor Crittenden's friendly relations with assassins and outlaws it is a surprise to find him recommending a severe treatment of criminals. Perhaps a latent consciousness that his course in the past may have encouraged this outbreak accounts for his sudden change of heart.

PERSONAL.

The daughters of Henry W. Longfellow, accompanied by Mrs. Ole Bull, are spending the winter quietly in Washington.

The Rev. Dr. Knox, of Elmira, N. Y., has in his congregation four ex-Congressmen, namely, the Hon, Messrs. Samuel Partridge, Hiram Gray, Alexander S. Diven and H. B. Smith.

There is likely to be another defection from the Colenso party in South Africa. Cetywayo is now

A year or more before his death the late Marshall Jewell had his photograph taken at a Hartford gallery, and was asked by the artist to sit also for a large panel picture, which he did. But the negative of the panel was musicid and after a time forgotten, no prints having been taken from it. When Mr. Sewell died, however, search was made for it; it was found in good condition, and some pictures printed from it are decarred by his friends to be the best portraits of Mr. Jewell they have ever seen.

Senator J. D. Cameron is reported by The Philadelphia Press to be seriously iflat his Washington home. His malady is of such a nature that surgical operation will have to be performed, and that will be done soon after the adjournment of Congress, he having postponed it until then against

Congressman Kasson, who is unmarried, has long been suspected, says a Boston Traveller correspondent, or being aparticularly devoted admirer of Miss Frelinghuy-en, daughter of the Secretary of State. One evening recently he excused himself early from a reception on the plea of "urgent committee work," \$500 greater than that paid a member of the and hied him to the Frelinghuysen mansion. Thither he was followed soon by some waggish and suspicious friends who had also been at the reception, and finding him chatting with Miss Frelinghuysen they began to chaff him about that commit-

had only strength left to cjaculate that it wasn't of any importance, and now it was so late he'd better call another time, and then beat a hasty retreat.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 2.-Governor Stephens has seen sick since his return, a fortnight ago, from the Savannah Centennial. He finds much trouble in retaining nourishment, and considerable fear is felt that his well-known enfectied condition will pre-vent him from rallying. To-day he is resting quietly.

GENERAL NOTES.

The maxim that "there is room at the top" is not so encouraging as it once was for the reason that the road to the top is more crowded and less easy than it used to be; but the ministerial ayeaue to the delectable table land is thought to offer more cllow-room than any other. The Boston Congregationalist states that "a careful inquiry recently made finds twenty-five of the ending and most commanding puloits of our denomina-tion in New-England vacant and inquiring for pastors, and, in most of these instances, it must be believed that filling them will be to create a vacancy somewhere

An anxious Englishman lately suggested in published letter that the pantomines which generally ccupy the London stare at this season were most likely to stimulate the imitative faculty of children in an ala-m ing manner, and he drew a vivid picture of thrilling tricks performed at home with disastrons consequences Sotwiths anding this gloomy prophecy the only accident thus far recorded befel not a spectator but a performer a tew nights ago at the Plymouth Theatre. In a scene ntitled " Cairo en fête " the camel rose before the proper ime from the desert in which it was supposed to be resttime from the desert in which I was suppose to be core-shiners and supernamer ries rushed upon the state and endeavored to remove the best, but in vain until finelly a rope was passed around its body and it was pulled away by the united efforms of the entire company. The keeper was thought to be fatally injured.

Having received many inquiries about the sults of woman suffrage in Wyoming, the Editor of The Laramie Sentinel apswers them all at once in an ineresting editorial article in his paper. At the outset he states as a ract, what is probably not generally known hat the law conferring political rights upon women which was passed in 1869 and has been in operation ever since was 'ta mere freak of the legislators, who thought it would immortalize them and advertise the territory. 'They bulled better than they knew.'" amo g the results of the measure, according to The Sentinel, are these: A smaller percentage of women than of men stay away from the polls; they are less persistent office-seekers than the men, but when elected office they have in every case done their duty sailsfactorily; they are accorded entire liberty of action-frequently a wife votes in opposition to her husband, and it has even happened that wives have worked and and it has even happened that whees have worked and dates on the other; but The Sentiard has "never known or heard of an instance of domestic infelicity growing out or a difference in political views between husband and wife"; on election day the polis, which were formerly as the churches; women exercise their political rights without a sign of demoralisation, and their votes and influence have doubled the power of the better element.

POLITICAL NEWS.

If the present Congress adjourns without assing any tariff measure, The New-Albany Ledger, an affuencial Democratic paper o Southern Indiana, advis its party friends to take up the Tariff Commission bill in the next House and pass it. Such a course would give he Democrats a long start in the next Presidential race and m. ke it difficult for their opponents to catch up with them. THE TRIBUNE has, on several occasions, soluted out the very danger. Any blunders the Republic ins make now are sure to be taken advantage of by the Democra's in the next Congress.

As soon as Coogress atjourns, the contest or the next Speakership will begun in earnest. There is ine-months' scrimmage before the Democracy, but it will keep the attention of the party engaged and may prevent other unwelcome matters from coming to the at it has been no teed during the past few weeks at Congressman Hammon t, of Georgia, has made him if prominent in the discussions in the House, and the conclusion is drawn t at he proposes to enter the Speak-ership field and make a vicotous fight for the position. He would doubtless prove a formidable candidate, and has some elements of address not possessed by any of his

The Maryland Democracy has suffered from service so long that it has got into a bad state of depossilization. The corruptions that have marked its control of State, county and municinal affairs have disgusted a large faction of the pacty, and bolters have scome numerous. The election last November gave an akiling of what the machine would have to expect in the sture, but the Maryland bosses show no sign of profitthere, they are taking about estracizing those who ared has fall to defeat the regular treket. A healthful tepubhean organization in the state would have an ex-cisent e-mance to carry the election this fall.

The Obio Republican papers are, from sheer earlness, begging the Legislature to perfect some praccal law on the higder question before the subject gets nto an inextricable tangle. It is fast approaching that state now. The temperance bids introduced are so numerous that it is doubtful if any member has been able tremists on both sides. They cling to their hobbles and refuse to yield a point. The Legislature has been in session two months and has devoted nearly all its time to discussing this question of temperance. At the present rate of progress the St. to Convention, will have met, and the caupaign will be under way before any conclusion is reached.

A warning cry is coming up from the party oress in the country against the mad course the Democrats are pursuing in the Indiana Legislature. Their ecklessness in grasping at all the patrouage in the State m entire disregard of the law, and in making a notorious and unrepentant copperheat the leader in the upper House, and their at empt to put through a the upper House, and their attempt to but through a gerrymandering scheme that will leave only two Repub-lican districts out of thirteen, are meeting with a vigorons protest. Concerning the proposition to redistrict ne State The Boston Post a ye; "No fair-minded man will contend that the Republicans are not entitled to four districts at the least calculation. Any apportionment intended to al'of them a less number would be a rime against the rights of the minority, and its adoption would in all crobability be followed by a crushing De mo-cratic defeat in 1884. If there is any gentleman in In-diana who has aspirations for the Demicratic nomina-tion for the Presidency in that year, he will find it for his interest to use his influence to prevent the adoption of the gerrymander which is soon to be presented to the Legislature."

PUBLIC OPINION.

A TROUBLESOME QUESTION FOR MR.WATTERSON.

From The Nathville American (Dem.)

If you could not manage a party in 1880, after you had got the heresy of tree trade put in the platform, how on earth do you expect to manage the party when the fight will be upon putting it in! Before, it was puttin, and the fight came a tere ard; this time the fight will be made before the heresy is made a part of the crime. The explorers had had seen undersa and now that the Democracy, made up of both old Whigs and Democrats, are going to stand by the doctrine of the faibers. They are tor America and American labor, and they will not follow any body of men into a new field.

THE STRUGGLE FOR TARIFF REVISION.

From A Washington Letter To The Philodelphia Press.

The great blunder of the Republicans has been that they did not from the very first figut with unvelding determination for the substantial overthrow of internal taxation. They should have planted their flag there and never fallered in the batte until they had won their victory. Then they could have treated the sariff singly and alone upon its own merits. There has been a since in desire to secure a past tariff revision which should protect our industries and give peace to the business of the country. Despie their lack of masterly leadership and despite their errors of management, the Republicans have carnestly struggled for this consummation. In the face of every obstacle they have finally carried the Tariff bill to a conference Committee composed on the Republican side of intelligent and sincere Protectionists who mean to be fair, and when, if they mad time for full consideration, all interests might safely trust.

NOT A DISCREET EXPONENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

From The New Haren Palladium (Rep.)

The Hartford Courant very properly reminds those people who charze Professor summer with reaching new doctrines and with reversing the traditional attitude of Yale in matters of political economy that "when President Woolsey tangut; obtical economy that "when President Woolsey tangut; obtical economy that exclude Professor Perry's work and tangut free trade from it and also in his ewn talks and lectures. This is all quite true. President Woolsey did leach tree trade as being the true theory of commercial intercourse, but he did not not to the absolute infailibility of the theory under all conditions. He did not insist that the sovocaces of the American system of procession were necessarily either lunables or generalities. Whether it was because his "scientific convictions" were less firmly settler than those of his successor in the chair of political economy we cannot say, but it is certain that he never felt called myons to characterize liamilion. Clay or Horace Greeley as "humbuses." The Courant is in error them when it says to at Professor summer is "following out the traditions of the institution" in his irrectrade lectures. Dogmails and argent temps are not

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS.

Salvini's farewell performance will occur tolay, at a matinee, at the Academy of Music. He will

Locke Richardson gives another of his excelent Shakespaarean recitais to-day, at Chickering Had. His selection is "Heavy IV.," and he will present, among other characters, Fulstuff.

SENATOR CAMERON IN A PASSION.

OUSED BY ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE ATTORXEY-GENERAL-THE LARGE FEES PAID TO COUNSEL IN THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The administration of President Arthur is to be congratulated upon the fact that Senator Don Cameron so rarely takes upon himself the rôle of its defender and champion. The exhibition he made of himself in that tield this evening was little short of disgraceful. Senator Van Wyck long ago became convinced in his own mind that the expenses of the Astorney-General's office in some respects were extravagant. He therefore introduced a resolution in the Senate calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for itemized statements of the amounts pand to special attorneys in the Attorney-General's office and received in response copies of a number of bills made out by special attorneys. He sought the opportunity to bring these matters before the Senata and the public in connection with the discussion of the Sundry Civil bill yesterday, but did not succeed.

HOW PUBLIC MONEY IS EXPENDED. He made the opportunity to-day, declaring it to be his purpose to make the matters public, in order that the people might know how their money was being expended. He produced the bills of the special attorney in the Star Route cases, George Bliss, one of which covered a space of 108 days, for which Mr. Bliss received, in addition to his expenses, \$15,000, or nearly \$150 a day, including Sandays. The items of expenses charged by Mr. Blass furni-hed the reason for the exercise of Mr. Van Wyck's powers of sarcasm. Five cents for postage, 50 cents for the porter of a sleeping-car and \$10 a day for board at the Arlington Hotel were among the small matters found in the accounts. Lawyer Merrick had also received \$15,000 for about one hundred days' service, but, living in Washington, he had not made any charges for board and expenses.

One of the most damaging features of the matter, in Mr. Van Wyca's opinion, was tou. d in bills presented by and paid to a member of Congress, understood to be Mr. Crowley, ot New-York, who was employed, not by the Attorney-General, but by the District-Attorney of New-York, to try a case in Wes ern New-York, for which purpose he was called away from Washington during the session of Congress. Tue bilt rendered and paid for this service amounted to \$6,000. Mr. Yin Wyck declared that the employment of a special attorney by a District-Attorney was illegal; yet, he said, the Attorney-General and the accounting officers of the Treasury had passed the account. He said the people were being systematically robbed in this way by the lawyers, and the Attorney-General was

A SENATOR ADVISED TO BE CAREFUL OF HIS WORDS,

Senator Van Wyck spoke from the seat on the Republican side nearest to the centre aisle of the Senate, and on the corresponding seat upon the D mocratic side, about six feet distant, with nothing intervening, sat Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania the latter arose when senator Van Wyck charged the responsibility upon the Attorney-General, and, advancing a step toward the speaker and pointing his finger at him, said: "Look here, do you mean to say he got any of that money for

Now, no man in his sober senses could have gathered that the Senator from Nebraska made any charge of bribery, or any other than of gross extravagance. Senator Van Wyck began a disclaimer, when Mr. Cameron broke in with " Well, t en, you be mighty careful how you talk." Senator Van Wyck began to repay again, but Senator Came on, with threatening gesticulations, repeated his command to be careful, and continued for some seconds to slap his hands, ejaculating, "Stop, stop now, stop at once."

The occupant of the chair, Senator Harris, in his efforts to preserve order, made the remarks of the two contestants inaudible, It was perfectly plain, how ver, that Mr. Cameron had lost all self-possession and selfcontrol. His manner justified the reference that he wanted a personal encounter with the Senator from Nebraska. The latter maintained the most admirable self-possession, and remarked, when he got the opportunity to be heard, "I am glad that my friend from Peansylvania cones to the rescue" ---"Oh, you're a --- " remarked Mr. Cameron, who

had sunk into his chair. MR. CAMARON INDUCED TO LEAVE THE CHAMBEI Senator Voorhees went over to Senator Cameron and persuaded him to move further away and keep stili. Senator Edmands a moment later went to him and persuaded him to go into the cloak-room. Senator Van Wyck continued his arraigament of

the Attorney-General for authorizing such extravagance, and was interrupted by Senator Logan, who made some insinuations that do iam no credit. He said in substance that it the charges made by the Senator from Nebraska had seen made by some one added the Senate, as a time when the Star Route trials were in progress, he (Logan) would infer that

trin.s were in prog.ess, he (Logan) would infer that he was retained for the defence of thieves.

Senator Van Wyck replied that he had made no statement which was not drawn from the official records sent from the Department and bearing one sign manual of the Astorney-deneral misself, "Brewster," upon their back. He continued his arraignment with, if possible, greater force than before, and Senator Logan before the conclusion left the chamber.

In summing up Senator Van Wyck expressed the opinion that a combination of lawyers was robbing

opinion that a combination of lawyers was robbing the Government under the forms of law to an extent which was comparable in some degree to the illegal successes of the Star R ate thi ves. No winder, he said, the trials were prolonged to an extent which would be disgraceful unler any form of government. The temptation to prelong them was irresistible. No senator arose to defend the Attorney-General and its assistants.

JUSTICE AFTER TWO YEARS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- Within forty-eight hours of the end of its official life the House of Representatives suddenly remembered that for two years, tacking two days, the seats of two Representatives have been occupied by two men who were not elected. The case of Sessinghaus, Republican, against Frost, Democrat, of the I'ld Missouri District, was taken up and disposed of this evening after two or three hours' discussion. Mr. Frost was present, a circumstance unusual enough to make it worth mentioning. He also made a flowery speech in his own behalf which probably cost him some votes. Soon afterward the House decided by a vote of 126 to 110 that Mr. Sessinghaus is entitled to the sent. He was then sworn in. For about forty hours, therefore, the people of the Hid Missouri District will be represented in Congress by the man of their choice, at a cost to the National Treasury of some \$50,000.

EXPORT AND IMPORT STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the excess of the value of experts of merchantise for the month of January, 1883, was \$23,397,430; for the seven months ended January 31, 1883, \$77,972,899. The imports of merchandise for the twelve months ended January 31, 1883, were \$752.727, 387, a of for the twelve mouths ended January 31, 1882, 8681,880,814, showing an increase of \$70,846,553. To exp rts for the same period were \$783,293,409 and \$824,391,216, respectively, showing a decrease of \$11, 092,807.

THE POST OFFICE BILL PASSED.

Washington, March 2 .- In the House today Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, moved that the House should recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendmen's to the Post Office Appropropriation bill, and agree to the rest Unice Appropropriation 501, and agree to them. This motion was agreed to by a vote of 125 to 117. The edged of this vote was to pass the Post Office oil, retaining the appropriation of \$185,000 for special mail facilities, and without the clause limiting the compensation to be paid to subsidized railroads for mail transportation.

ADJUSTING POSTMASTERS' SALARIES. WASHINGTON, March 2 .- In the House to-

day Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to adjust the salaries of post-masters. He explained that the object of the bill was to adjust the salaries of 47,000 postmasters. This had been adjust the salaries of 47,000 postmasters. In main representation of Congress in reducing the rates of postage, to take effect on October I next. The bill retained the present classification of postmasters. The salary of the postmasters at St. Louis, Chicago, Hoston and Philadelphia was increased from \$4,000 to \$6,000, and at Chromatt, Battimore, Sa. Francisco and Washington from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The compensation to second and third class postmasters remained as at